

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 91--78th Congress

Chapter 146--1st Session

H. R. 2427

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public law 91 . . . . .	1
Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2427 .	1



## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 91

CONTINUATION OF LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS. Continues until July 1, 1945, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation's authority to make Land Bank Commissioner loans.

-----

## Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2427.

April 7, 1943,	Introduced by Mr. Fulmer and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
May 18, 1943	House Committee reported without amendment. House Report 460. Print of the bill as reported.
May 25, 1943	Discussed and passed the House without amendment.
May 27, 1943	Referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. (No print of the bill).
June 11, 1943	Senate Committee reported without amendment. Senate Report 309. Print of the bill as reported.
June 15, 1943	Passed Senate without amendment.
June 26, 1943	Approved. Public Law 91.









78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2427

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1943

Mr. FULMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the tenth sentence of section 32 of the Emergency  
4       Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by  
5       striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein  
6       and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1945".

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 2427**

---

---

**A BILL**

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm  
Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

---

---

By Mr. FULMER

---

---

APRIL 7, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture





Union Calendar No. 165

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2427

[Report No. 460]

---

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 7, 1943

Mr. FULMER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 18, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union  
and ordered to be printed

---

## A BILL

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of  
1933, as amended.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the tenth sentence of section 32 of the Emergency
- 4 Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by
- 5 striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein
- 6 and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1945".

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 2427

[Report No. 460]

## A BILL

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm  
Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

By Mr. FULMER

April 7, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

May 18, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on  
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

## AMENDING SECTION 32 OF THE EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT

---

MAY 18, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state  
of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. FULMER, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the  
following

### R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2427]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2427) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

#### STATEMENT

Extensive hearings have been held during the past 2 years on legislation dealing with the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Commissioners' loans. The present law governing the operations of the Land Bank Commissioner will expire July 1, 1943. The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority of the operations of the Land Bank Commissioner until July 1, 1945. This amendment would recognize the necessity of this extension because of the present great emergency and perhaps the necessity of making Commissioner loans following the close of the war.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed

in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT OF 1933

SEC. 32. \* \* \*

Until **July 1, 1943,** *July 1, 1945*, The Land Bank Commissioner shall, in his name, make loans under this section on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and may make such loans in cash or in bonds of the corporation, or if acceptable to the borrower, in consolidated farm loan bonds; but no such loans shall be made by him after **July 1, 1943,** *July 1, 1945*, except for the purpose of refinancing loans previously made by him under this section. \* \* \*





R<sub>1</sub>  
elg

2  
8)



The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief Associated Press dispatch and a few brief extracts from public documents and letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, House Resolution 242, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That HARRIS ELLSWORTH is hereby elected to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### AMENDING SECTION 32 OF THE EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 2427) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from South Carolina to explain the purpose of the bill?

Mr. FULMER. The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority of the Federal Land Bank Commissioner for 2 additional years. In accordance with a bill we passed some time ago, his authority expires on the 1st of July, and this is to extend it for 2 additional years.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. This will permit the Federal Land Bank Commissioner to make Commission's loans for the next 2 years?

Mr. FULMER. Yes. As the gentleman understands, we have a major bill before our committee as well as an investigation in connection with the Farm Security Administration, and this bill will give us plenty of time in the future to deal with all of this matter.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have no objection, and withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the tenth sentence of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1945."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by the distinguished head of the F. B. I., J. Edgar Hoover, at the commencement exercises at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N. J.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

#### TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to ask permission of the House to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD on the introduction of a resolution to change the Constitution of the United States?

The SPEAKER. It would be.

Mr. DONDERO. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of office of the President and Vice President. The resolution reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices during the term of 6 years. No person shall be eligible to the office of President who has previously held such office.

SEC. 2. The ratification of this article shall not affect the term in progress, or to which a President and Vice President have been elected, at the time of the ratification of this article, nor the eligibility to the office of President for such term.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution within 7

years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

One of the most controversial questions that confronted the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in May 1787, and which Convention created the Constitution of the United States, was the question relating to the Chief Executive, his election, his powers, and the length of time that he should continue in office.

I shall deal solely with the question of the tenure in office of the President. The purpose of my resolution is to limit the term of the President to one of 6 years without right to succeed himself.

Since the beginning of the Government Washington, our first President, established by his example the custom of refusing a third term. That custom has been respected and followed by every President until 1940.

The hope and aspiration expressed by Thomas Jefferson "that should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected upon this demonstration of ambitious views," was destroyed by the election in November 1940.

If a President can be elected a third, fourth, fifth, and sixth term there is no reason why the office should not become one for life and thereby destroy constitutional government in the United States. It was that danger of perpetuation in office which the delegates to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia sought to prevent.

I desire to point out that this subject caused much heated debate, was most controversial, and was before the Convention almost continuously from the time the Convention convened in May until the following 6th day of September, but 12 days before the Constitution was finally adopted by the Convention. For the major part of the time the Convention was in session the proposal of a 6-year term or a 7-year term for the Chief Executive without right of succession or reelection seemed to have the majority opinion of the Convention. The truth is that it was agreed to by the committee of details and adopted by the Convention.

It is known that the Virginia plan provided for a Chief Executive to serve one term of 7 years with no right to a second term. The New Jersey plan, while it did not specify the length of the term of office, specified that the Chief Executive should be ineligible for a second term. The New York State convention on adoption of the Federal Constitution on July 4, 1788, passed a resolution, in spite of the fact that the national convention which created the Constitution provided otherwise, that—

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States shall hold his office during the term of 7 years and shall not be eligible for a second term.

It is quite evident from this resolution that there was much opinion in the country that a President should hold office for a longer term than the one finally adopted, and that he should have no right to succeed himself.

Gouverneur Morris, member of the convention, was for a short term to avoid



impeachments; while Mr. Butler, another delegate, was against frequency of elections because he said it was "too far to send electors often"; while other delegates to the convention thought if elections were too frequent the best men would not undertake the service and those of inferior character would be liable to be corrupted.

For reasons well known now, when the Confederate States of America adopted their constitution, they provided that the President should hold office for a term of 6 years and that he should not be reeligible. Three or four years ago Jefferson Davis, the great grandson of the Confederate War President, came to Washington to testify before a Senate committee dealing with this same subject. In discussing the matter with him he called my attention to the fact that while Lincoln was compelled to stand for reelection in November of 1864, his grandfather, under the Constitution of the Confederate States, did not have to do so because of the 6-year term to which he had been elected. His term would not expire until 1867.

Reasons may be assigned both for and against the 6-year limitation of one term with ineligibility for a second term. Never before in the history of our country since the adoption of the Constitution has the question of a third term been raised until the election of President Roosevelt in 1940, and now with the ambition to succeed himself for a fourth term. This is a challenge and a threat to our republican form of government.

The adoption of the resolution which I have introduced limiting the term of the President to one of 6 years and making him ineligible for a second term, would remove forever the threat which now faces the people of the United States.

#### OUR DUTY TO PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 496, and to include therein certain quotations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, on January 6, 1943, I introduced H. R. 496, which has for its purpose the providing for the education of all types of physically handicapped children. Under the bill the program will be carried on by each individual State with assistance provided pursuant to the terms of this proposed legislation. There is a direct grant to each State of \$40,000 which will not be required to be matched and which will be used to establish, extend, and improve services for educating physically handicapped children. An additional sum is provided to aid the States in such program on the basis of the ratio of the number of their inhabitants aged 5 to 20 years, inclusive, to the total number of inhabitants of the same ages of all the States as determined by the most recent United States census.

I introduced a similar bill in the Seventy-seventh Congress, but the demand upon the Congress for war legislation did not permit consideration of the legislation.

The latest statistics I have before me show, according to reports made to the United States Office of Education up to March 15, 1937, that of the physically handicapped children in the United States there were only 166,248 receiving special education in city public schools and in residential schools, while the estimated total number of physically handicapped children needing special education was 1,873,231.

On April 8 and 9, 1937, hearings were held before the Committee on Education and Labor in the United States Senate in the Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, on Senate bill 1634, which was similar to my bill, H. R. 496. From these hearings it is disclosed that the major type of handicapped children are as follows:

(a) The blind and the partially seeing, who are without vision or without sufficient vision to read ordinary print even with the aid of glasses.

(b) The deaf and the hard of hearing, who cannot hear ordinary instruction as given in the classroom.

(c) The crippled, who must have special equipment and treatment to succeed in school.

(d) The defective in speech, who stammer or who have some other serious speech difficulty which makes it impossible for them to participate normally in classroom instruction.

(e) Delicate children or children of lowered vitality, who suffer from invisible physical handicaps; the pretuberculous, the tuberculous, the cardiac, the anemic and the malnourished. These children cannot follow the regular program of the school day without further injury to their physical condition.

The hearings further disclose that the numbers of physically handicapped children in the several types were approximately as follows:

(a) Blind and partially seeing----	52,868
(b) Deaf and hard of hearing----	370,069
(c) Crippled -----	105,736
(d) Defective in speech-----	1,057,368
(e) Delicate (lowered vitality)----	254,342

Grand total----- 1,850,393

Mr. Speaker, we in America are proud of the great storehouse of natural resources we have in our own country. In the great struggle in which we are now engaged, which is a contest to determine whether or not our civilization shall endure, we depend largely upon the utilization of these vast resources and the manpower we possess in the successful prosecution of the war. We are coming to realize, day by day, that we must depend ultimately upon the human element to achieve success. In the mobilization of our people for carrying forward our war activities, as well as building up our fighting forces on land, air, and sea, we have learned that success is dependent upon a strong, virile citizenship. We have been shocked to learn that many thousands of our young citizens of draft age have been rejected by

reason of physical defects or lack of educational qualifications. This is a severe indictment against our civilization and educational program.

While the education of the physically handicapped is a problem separate and apart from the education of our normal children, it, nevertheless, is a social duty resting upon our society of great importance to the building up and maintenance of a strong, dependable race. It is an obligation resting upon the States which has been woefully neglected. The purpose of this legislation is to establish and promulgate a program throughout the States to be carried on by the States themselves which will meet the problem and give to this large group of our children an opportunity for education and to become self-supporting and useful members of society.

The Creed of the Cripple well expresses the objective of this legislation, which reads:

Not sympathy, not pity, not charity—just an equal chance with other men. To see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation—to work, to produce, to provide; and to feel that I have a place in the world, seeking no favors and giving none—to become a man among men in spite of my handicap.

There appears in the hearings to which I referred on S. 1634 some verses written by a crippled boy which reveal the feelings of these handicapped children and which are worthy of our consideration. The boy wrote:

God takes the clean, moist earth to make us of,

The loam that wind and sun breathe blessings on.

He makes the meadows green to race, hills to climb, and paths to pace.

He makes you lads to run, so neatly framed and swift in flight.

Your footsteps come and go. They mock me all the time.

They keep my heart just burning to follow where they go,

But pain. You are my master. You bind my feet, my spirit blight.

How is it I can never dance and run in merry sprite?

Did God's great hands just tremble, then, when He made me?

Mr. Speaker, let us, the Representatives of this great American Nation, believing in the equal opportunity for all, unbind the feet, release the spirit, and vouchsafe to the thousands of these youthful Americans held down by physical handicaps the opportunity to become self-supporting, useful American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 496 is pending before the Committee on Education and I most sincerely beseech the cooperation of all of my colleagues to the end that a hearing may be held upon this important legislation so that a complete record may be made of the facts surrounding this important problem which will in my judgment convince us all that legislation of this general type should be enacted so that we may deal fairly and justly with this great group of our handicapped children.

#### WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order on





78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2427

[Report No. 309]

---

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 27 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by Mr. BANKHEAD, without amendment

---

## AN ACT

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

- 1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3       That the tenth sentence of section 32 of the Emergency
- 4       Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by
- 5       striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein
- 6       and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1945".

Passed the House of Representatives May 25, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*



78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

# H. R. 2427

[Report No. 309]

---

## AN ACT

---

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm  
Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

---

MAY 27 (legislative day, May 24), 1943  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Banking and Currency

JUNE 11 (legislative day, May 24), 1943  
Reported without amendment



AMENDING SECTION 32 OF THE EMERGENCY FARM  
MORTGAGE ACT

---

JUNE 11 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2427]

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2427) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the bill is to extend for 2 years from July 1, 1943, the period during which the Land Bank Commissioner may make loans on behalf of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The enactment of the proposed bill has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture in a letter to the chairman of the committee from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, dated June 7, 1943, stating in part—

Commissioner loans were originally authorized by the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 primarily for the purpose of refinancing of mortgage debts to avoid foreclosure or for the financing of repurchase of farms which former owners had lost through foreclosure proceedings. The conditions which brought about widespread foreclosures of farm mortgages in 1933 and the years immediately following no longer exist but Commissioner loans are now needed for very different purposes. The principal needs for these loans are illustrated by a statement of the recent operations of the Federal land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Of all applications closed as loans in 1942 by the Federal land banks, 57.4 percent were joint land bank and Commissioner loans, 22.3 percent were Commissioner first-mortgage loans, 15.2 percent were land-bank loans, and only 5.1 percent were Commissioner second-mortgage loans behind previously existing land-bank loans. During the first quarter of 1943 the applications closed as joint loans increased to 63.9 percent of the total. During 1942 loans closed by the Federal land banks amounted to only 7 percent of the total volume of farm mortgages executed during that year and Commissioner loans represented only 3.7 percent of this total, as against 25 percent by commercial banks, 20.3 percent by insurance companies, and 44 percent by individual and miscellaneous lenders.

It is probable that if the Federal land banks had not been able to supplement their first-mortgage loans with Commissioner second-mortgage loans, they would not have served a considerable part of the 57.4 percent of applicants to whom joint loans were made in 1942. These borrowers evidently needed more money to finance their operations than could be obtained through land bank first-mortgage loans with their legal limitation of 50 percent of appraised value, and it is reasonable to conclude that a large proportion of them would have gone to other lenders. Instead of the land banks getting 7 percent of the total farm-mortgage business in 1942, it seems likely that they would not have gotten more than about 2 percent of it if it had not been possible for the Federal land banks to supplement their service with Commissioner loans.

Our interpretation of the intent of the Congress in authorizing the making of both long-term and short-term loans to farmers was to enable the Federal agencies to extend a sufficient proportion of agricultural credit to them to have a beneficial influence on the rates and terms at which farmers generally obtain such credit. If the Federal land banks were denied the authority to supplement their service with Commissioner loans and were able to obtain, as seems currently to be the case, only about 2 percent of the farm-mortgage business, they certainly would not be in position materially to affect rates and terms.

During recent years of favorable income from the sale of crops and livestock many tenants and former farm owners who lost their farms during the depression period have accumulated sufficient funds to make substantial down payments for the purchase of farms, but in most cases they do not have sufficient cash to finance the transaction with a first-mortgage land-bank loan limited as it is to 50 percent of the appraised value. It is to farmers such as these that now have an opportunity to become owners of family-type farms that a large proportion of the joint land bank and Commissioner loans are being extended.

Even with the new business which the land banks were able to obtain through supplementing their services with Commissioner loans, the highly accelerated rates at which borrowers in recent years have been repaying principal of these loans has greatly reduced the total amount of mortgages held by both the land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. The largest total amount of land-bank mortgages outstanding at any year-end was \$2,072,000,000 on December 31, 1935. This total was reduced to \$1,905,000,000 by the end of 1939 partly by repayment of principal and partly through the necessity of taking over farms on which borrowers were unable to maintain their payments. Since 1939 reduction in volume of mortgages held by the land banks has been almost entirely through repayment of principal, which has been greatly in excess of the volume of new loans made. At the end of 1941 the volume outstanding was \$1,764,000,000, and on December 31, 1942, it was \$1,603,000,000. A further reduction of \$85,000,000 occurred in the first 4 months of 1943.

Similarly, the volume of Commissioner loans held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation has greatly decreased. The maximum amount of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation loans outstanding on December 31 of any year was on December 31, 1936, when the total was slightly under \$837,000,000. At the end of 1939 this was reduced to \$691,000,000; on December 31, 1941, it was \$597,000,000; and on December 31, 1942, it was \$512,000,000. On April 30, 1943, the amount outstanding was \$475,000,000. The total repayments of principal have been much larger than these figures indicate, as these are net reductions in loans outstanding and take into account the new loans which have been made during the period.

The continuing availability of Commissioner loans during the present wartime period is also desirable because of the opportunities to use these loans to finance the repair and reconstruction of farm buildings and other permanent improvements destroyed or damaged by floods, windstorms, and other causes. This is particularly important at this time because of the widespread floods which have occurred in recent weeks.

To summarize, Commissioner loans are now needed not to meet such an emergency as existed when they were originally authorized in 1933, but (1) to assist tenants and former farm owners to finance the purchase of family type farms on a long-time amortized basis; (2) to supplement loans made by the Federal land banks and enable these banks to obtain a fair share of the farm mortgage business; and (3) to assist farmers to repair or reconstruct farm buildings and other permanent improvements destroyed or damaged by floods or other causes.

○







out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Verna Mae Rossell, of Mount Holly, N. J., the sum of \$3,420.50, and to Winifred Rossell Mooney, of Fort Monroe, Va., the sum of \$575, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained and for reimbursement for medical and hospital expenses incurred by them when the automobile in which they were riding as passengers was struck by a United States Army truck on State Highway No. 39 near Fort Dix, N. J., on January 18, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Verna Mae Rossell and Winifred Rossell Mooney."

#### PETER CUCCIO AND VIOLET CUCCIO

The bill (H. R. 575) for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Violet Cuccio was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### JOHN HENRY MILLER, JR.

The bill (S. 1090) for the relief of John Henry Miller, Jr., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John Henry Miller, Jr., of Staunton, Va., the sum of \$135, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for accumulated leave which was due him at the time of his resignation as deputy clerk for the United States Court for the Western District of Virginia, but which he failed to receive prior to the acceptance of such resignation by reason of a misunderstanding of his superiors: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME TO BRING SUIT ON CLAIMS OF UTE INDIANS

The bill (H. R. 1947) to extend the time within which a suit or suits may be brought under the act of June 28, 1938 (52 Stat. 1209), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### AMENDMENT OF EMERGENCY FARM MORTGAGE ACT OF 1933

The bill (H. R. 2427) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Let the bill go over.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this bill was reported by my colleague [Mr. BANK-

HEAD] from the Committee on Banking and Currency. I am not a member of that committee, but I know that my colleague and other Senators are anxious to have the bill passed. I have read the report on the bill. I wonder if the Senator from Virginia has any very strong feeling in the matter. The hour is growing late.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HILL. I notice that the report incorporates a letter from the Department of Agriculture, which concludes with these words:

To summarize, Commissioner loans are now needed, not to meet such an emergency as existed when they were originally authorized in 1933, but (1) to assist tenants and former farm owners to finance the purchase of family type farms on a long-time amortized basis; (2) to supplement loans made by the Federal land banks and enable these banks to obtain a fair share of the farm-mortgage business; and (3) to assist farmers to repair or reconstruct farm buildings and other permanent improvements destroyed or damaged by floods or other causes.

In that connection I may say that I find that during 1942 loans closed by the Federal land banks amounted to only 7 percent of the total volume of farm mortgages executed during that year, and Commissioner loans represented only 3.7 percent of this total, as against 25 percent by commercial banks, 20.3 percent by insurance companies, and 44 percent by individual and miscellaneous lenders.

The record seems to show that Commissioner loans are not competing in the field of private bankers and private mortgage companies, but that there is need for an extension of the time for Commissioner loans.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2427) to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CHANGE OF TERMS OF DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

The bill (S. 630) to amend section 107 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That effective July 1, 1943, so much of the second sentence of section 107 (c) of the Judicial Code, as amended, as precedes the proviso, is amended to read as follows: "Terms of the district court for the Nashville division of said district shall be held at Nashville on the fourth Monday in January and the fourth Monday in September; for the Columbia division at Columbia on the first Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and for the northeastern division at Cookeville on the second Monday in June and the first Monday in December."

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate re-

vert to calendar 151, House bill 205, on page 4 of the calendar.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I object until we finish the call of the calendar under the unanimous-consent agreement. We can revert to that bill a little later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

#### MEDAL OF HONOR TO J. EDGAR HOOVER

The bill (S. 357) to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover was announced as next in order.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let the bill go over.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I should like to offer a brief explanation of the bill. It was reported by the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments. As I understand, it was amended because of an objection which was made by the House to a previous bill reported by the same committee and approved by the Senate a year ago.

As I understand the record, this bill was acted upon favorably at two separate sessions by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is hoped that if it should go to the House as now amended, it would meet with no objection in that body.

As I understand, the objection in the House was to the description of the medal. According to the first draft of the bill, the medal was to be a congressional medal, and objection was made to that description of the medal; so the Judiciary Committee suggested that an appropriate medal be presented to the chief officer of the F. B. I. in recognition of the work of his agency and the cooperation secured by his agency from other similar agencies throughout the United States. So actually the medal would honor the chief officer of the F. B. I., the F. B. I., and the cooperating agencies throughout the United States. I ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee if that is not correct.

Mr. VAN NUYS. Mr. President, that is entirely correct.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I may say also that the marvelous record of the F. B. I. in preventing sabotage from the very beginning of this emergency warrants congressional recognition.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MEAD. I yield.

Mr. BONE. I wonder if the Senator used the term "perfect record."

Mr. MEAD. No; I did not say "perfect record."

Mr. BONE. I wished to inquire how the F. B. I. overlooked the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. and other plants engaged in that business.

Mr. MEAD. I am sure the F. B. I. will read the RECORD, and probably take note of it.

Mr. President, every boy in America is playing or planning an F. B. I. career, thus indicating the great popularity of this agency. The Chief of the F. B. I. is the hero of the American boy because of the splendid work which he and his agency have so far accomplished in this war, in meeting saboteurs before they landed on our shores, and putting them



in the penitentiary before they injured our people or damaged our plants.

Mr. President, I believe we would be making no mistake by passing this bill, which has been unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee for the second time. A similar bill received the approval of the Senate at a previous session.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### CHANGE OF TERMS OF THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

The bill (S. 906) to amend section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the District Court for the District of Connecticut was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 74 of the Judicial Code, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The State of Connecticut shall constitute one judicial district to be known as the 'district of Connecticut.' Terms of the district court shall be held in New Haven on the second Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in September; and at Hartford on the second Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in December."

#### INVESTIGATION OF SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROELECTRIC POWER

The resolution (S. Res. 155) authorizing an investigation with respect to the supply and distribution of hydroelectric power, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BONE. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], I ask that the resolution go over.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, does the able leader of the majority refer to Calendar No. 321?

Mr. HILL. That is correct.

Mr. McNARY. I was about to request on behalf of the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], that it go over, but the request has already been made.

Mr. HILL. I made such a request in the name of the Senator from Montana, who is Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which committee reported the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

#### AMENDMENT OF INSECTICIDE ACT OF 1910—RECOMMITTAL OF A BILL

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I move that Calendar No. 242, Senate bill 897, a

bill to amend the act known as the Insecticide Act of 1910 (36 Stat. 331), approved April 26, 1910, be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELL in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations under the War Manpower Commission, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Norman Collison, of Bridgeville, Del., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Delaware, in place of James H. Latchum; and

Harry C. Westover, of Santa Ana, Calif., to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of California, in place of Nat Rogan, resigned.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

#### RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Friday, June 18, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

##### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Arthur L. Schoenthal, from the District of Columbia, to be assistant to the regional director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Washington regional office.

Henry L. Badoux, from the State of Tennessee, to be assistant regional chief of manpower utilization, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Atlanta regional office.

Paul F. Murphy, from the State of Pennsylvania, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the New Castle area office.

William B. McCarter, from the State of California, to be senior occupational analyst, at \$4,600 per annum, in the San Francisco regional office.

William O. Weyforth, from the State of Maryland, to be senior labor economist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Maryland State office.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 24), 1943:

##### IN THE NAVY

##### TEMPORARY SERVICE

Gerald F. Bogan to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from June 7, 1943.

Thomas C. Kinkaid to be vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from December 7, 1942.

##### POSTMASTERS

##### ARKANSAS

Jack V. Stockburger, Winslow.

##### KANSAS

Glenn Harold Diggs, Lorraine.

##### NORTH CAROLINA

Shepperd Strudwick, Hillsboro.  
Horace C. Johnson, Wrightsville Beach.

##### PENNSYLVANIA

G. Wilda Schang, Broughton.  
Melvin C. Bender, Friedens.  
John A. Frazier, Liberty.  
Oliver S. Rosenberger, Penllyn.  
James F. Gibbons, Pittston.

##### WISCONSIN

Elmer G. Zellmer, Fair Water.







[PUBLIC LAW 91—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 146—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2427]

AN ACT

To amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the tenth sentence of section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1943" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1945".

Approved June 26, 1943.

